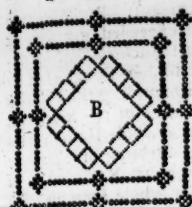


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1770.

T R I E S T E, May 30.



Y Letters from Navarin in the Morea, of the 4th Instant, we learn, that the Ottomans have actually set Fire to the Magazines of Oil in Coron, and reduced the whole City to Ashes. The Inhabitants who escaped took Refuge in Navarin, which Count d'Orlov has made a Place of Arms.

HAMBURG, June 8. The second Russian Squadron, destined for the Mediterranean, waits only for a fair Wind to sail from Cronstadt. This Squadron is to touch at the Mouth of the Humber, to take in Provisions and other Necessaries, for which Purpose English Pilots are already retained. [This confirms the account already given from another Quarter.]

L O N D O N.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE of May 29, 1770.

TO THE P R I N T E R.

S I R,

WHILE Parliament was sitting, it would neither have been safe, nor perhaps quite regular, to offer any Opinion to the Publick, upon the Justice or Wisdom of their Proceedings. To pronounce fairly upon their Conduct, it was necessary to wait, until we could consider, in one View, the Beginning, the Progress, and the Conclusion of their Deliberations. The Cause of the Publick was undertaken and supported by Men, from whose Abilities and united Authority, to say nothing of the advantageous Ground they stood on, might well be thought sufficient to determine a popular Question in favour of the People. Neither was the House of Commons so absolutely engaged in Defence of the Ministry, or even of their own Resolutions, but that they might have paid some decent Regard to the known Disposition of their Constituents, and, without any Dishonour to their Firmness, might have retracted an Opinion too hastily adopted, when they saw the Alarm it had created, and how strongly it was opposed by the general Sense of the Nation. The Ministry too would have consulted their own immediate Interest, in making some Concession satisfactory to the moderate Part of the People. Without touching the Fact, they might have consented to guard against, or give up the dangerous Principle, on which it was established. In this State of Things, I think it was highly improbable, at the Beginning of the Session, that the Complaints of the People upon a Matter, which, in their Apprehension at least, immediately affected the Life of the Constitution, would be treated with as much Contempt by their own Representatives, and by the House of Lords, as they had been by the other Branch of the Legislature. Despairing of their Integrity, we had a Right to expect something from their Prudence, and something from their Fears. The Duke of Grafton certainly did not foresee to what an Extent the Corruption of a Parliament might be carried. He thought perhaps that there was still some Portion of Shame or Virtue left in the Majority of the House of Commons, or that there was a Line in publick Prostitution, beyond which they would scruple to proceed. Had the young Man been a little more practised in the World, or had he ventured to measure the Characters of other Men by his own, he would not have been so easily discouraged.

The Prorogation of Parliament naturally calls upon us to review their Proceedings, and to consider the Condition in which they have left the Kingdom. I do not Question but they have done what is usually called the King's Business, much to his Majesty's Satisfaction. We have only to lament that, in Consequence of a System introduced or revived in the present Reign, this Kind of Merit should be very consistent with the Neglect of every Duty they owe to the Nation. The Interval between the opening of the last and the close of the former Session, was longer than usual. Whatever were the Views of the Minister, in deferring the Meeting of Parliament, sufficient Time was certainly given to every Member of the House of Commons, to look back upon the Steps he had taken, and the Consequences they had produced. The Zeal of Party, the Violence of personal Animosities, and the Heat of Contention, had Leisure to subside. From that Period, whatever Resolution they took was deliberate and premeditated. In the preceding Session the Dependents of the Ministry had affected to believe, that the final Determination of the Question would have satisfied the Nation, or at least put a stop to their Complaints; as if the Certainty of an Evil could diminish the Sense of it, or the Nature of Injustice could be altered by Decision. But they found the People of England were in a Temper very distant from Submission; and, although it was contended, that the House of Commons could not themselves reverse a Resolution, which had the Force and Effect of a judicial Sentence, there were other constitutional Expedients, which would have given a Security against any similar Attempts for the future. The general Proposition, in which the whole Country had an Interest, might have been reduced to a particular Fact, in which Mr.

Wilkes and Mr. Luttrell would alone have been concerned. The House of Lords might interpose;—the King might dissolve the Parliament;—or, if every other Resource failed, there still lay a grand constitutional Writ of Error, in behalf of the People, from the Decision of one Court to the Wisdom of the whole Legislature. Every One of these Remedies has been successively attempted. The People performed their Part with Dignity, Spirit, and Perseverance. For many Months his Majesty heard nothing from his Subjects but the Language of Complaint and Repentment;—unhappily for this Country, it was the daily Triumph of his Courtiers, that he heard it with an Indifference approaching to Contempt.

The House of Commons having assumed a Power unknown to the Constitution, were determined not merely to support it in the single Instance in Question, but to maintain the Doctrine in its utmost Extent, and to establish the Fact as a Precedent in Law, to be applied in whatever Manner his Majesty's Servants should hereafter think fit. Their Proceedings upon this Occasion are a strong Proof, that a Decision, in the first Instance illegal and unjust, can only be supported by a Continuation of Falsehood and Injustice. To support their former Resolutions, they were obliged to violate some of the best known and established Rules of the House. In One Instance they went so far as to declare, in open Defiance of Truth and common Sense, that it was not the Rule of the House to divide a complicated Question, at the Request of a Member. But after trampling upon the Laws of the Land, it was not wonderful that they should treat the private Regulations of their own Assembly with equal Disregard. The Speaker, being young in Office, began with pretending Ignorance, and ended with deciding for the Ministry. We were not surprised at the Decision; but he hesitated, and blushed at his own Baseness, and every Man was astonished.

The Interest of the Publick was vigorously supported in the House of Lords. Their Right to defend the Constitution against any Incroachment of the other Estates, and the Necessity of exerting it at this Period, was urged to them with every Argument that could be supposed to influence the Heart or the Understanding. But it soon appeared, that they had already taken their Part, and were determined to support the House of Commons, not only at the Expence of Truth and Decency, but even by a Surrender of their own most important Rights. Instead of performing that Duty which the Constitution expects from them, in return for the Dignity and Independence of their Station, in return for the hereditary Share it has given them in the Legislature, the Majority of them made common Cause with the other House in oppressing the People, and established another Doctrine, as false in itself, and, if possible, more pernicious to the Constitution, than that on which the Middlesex Election was determined. By resolving that they had no Right to impeach a Judgment of the House of Commons in any Case whatsoever, where that House has a competent Jurisdiction, they in effect gave up the constitutional Check and reciprocal Controul of One Branch of the Legislature over the other, which is perhaps the greatest and most important Object provided for by the Division of the whole legislative Power into Three Estates; and now let the judicial Decisions of the House of Commons be ever so extravagant, let their Declarations of the Law be ever so flagrantly false, arbitrary and oppressive to the Subject, the House of Lords have imposed a slavish Silence upon themselves;—they cannot interpose;—they cannot protect the Subject;—they cannot defend the Laws of their Country. A ConceSSION is extraordinary in itself, so contradictory to the Principles of their own Institution, cannot but alarm the most unsuspecting Mind. We may well conclude, that the Lords would hardly have yielded so much to the other House, without the Certainty of a Compensation, which can only be made to them at the Expence of the People. The arbitrary Power they have assumed of imposing Fines, and committing, during Pleasure, will now be exercised in its fullest Extent. The House of Commons are too much in their Debt to question or interrupt their Proceedings. The Crown too, we may be well assured, will lose nothing of this new Distribution of Power. After declaring, that to petition for a Dissolution of Parliament is irreconcilable with the Principles of the Constitution, his Majesty has Reason to expect, that some extraordinary Compliment will be returned to the royal Prerogative. The Three Branches of the Legislature seem to treat their separate Rights and Interests as the Roman Triumvirs did their Friends. They reciprocally sacrifice them to the Animosities of each other, and establish a detestable Union among themselves upon the Ruin of the Laws and Liberty of the Commonwealth.

Through the whole Proceedings of the House of Commons in this Session, there is an apparent, a palpable Consciousness of Guilt, which has prevented their

* This extravagant Resolution appears in the Votes of the House; but, in the Minutes of the Committees, the Influences of Resolutions contrary to Law and Truth, and of Refusals to acknowledge Law and Truth, when proposed to them, are innumerable.

daring to assert their own Dignity, where it has been immediately and grossly attacked. In the Course of Dr. Musgrave's Examination, he said every Thing that can be conceived mortifying to Individuals, or offensive to the House. They voted his Information frivolous, but they were awed by his Firmness and Integrity, and sunk under it. The Terms, in which the Sale of a Patent to Mr. Hine were communicated to the Publick, naturally called for a Parliamentary Inquiry. The Integrity of the House of Commons was directly impeached; but they had not Courage to move in their own Viatication, because the Inquiry would have been fatal to Col. Burgoyne and the Duke of Grafton. When Sir George Savile branded them with the Name of Traitors to their Constituents, when the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and Mr. Trecothick, expressly avowed and maintained every Part of the City Remonstrance, why did they tamely submit to be insulted? Why did they not immediately expel those refractory Members? Conscious of the Motives on which they had acted, they prudently preferred Infamy to Danger, and were better prepared to meet the Contempt, than to rouse the Indignation of the whole People. Had they expelled those Five Members, the Consequences of the new Doctrine of Incapacitation would have come immediately home to every Man. The Truth of it would then have been fairly tried, without any Reference to Mr. Wilkes's private Character, or the Dignity of the House, or the Obstinacy of One particular County. These Topics, I know, have had their Weight with Men, who, affecting a Character of Moderation, in reality consult nothing but their own immediate Ease; who are weak enough to acquiesce under a flagrant Violation of the Laws, when it does not directly touch themselves, and care not what Injustice is practised upon a Man, whose moral Character they piously think themselves obliged to condemn. In any other Circumstances, the House of Commons must have forfeited all their Credit and Dignity, if, after such gross Provocation, they had permitted those Five Gentlemen to sit any longer among them. We should then have seen and felt the Operation of a Precedent, which is represented to be perfectly barren and harmless. But there is a Set of Men in this Country, whose Understandings measure the Violation of Law by the Magnitude of the Instance, not by the important Consequences which flow directly from the Principle; and the Minister, I presume, did not think it safe to quicken their Apprehensions too soon. Had Mr. Hampden reasoned and acted like the moderate Men of these Days, instead of hazarding his whole Fortune in a Lawsuit with the Crown, he would have quietly paid the Twenty Shillings demanded of him—the Stuart Family would probably have continued upon the Throne, and, at this Moment, the Imposition of Ship-money would have been an acknowledged Prerogative of the Crown.

What then has been the Business of the Session, after voting the Supplies, and confirming the Determination of the Middlesex Election? The extraordinary Prorogation of the Irish Parliament, and the just Discontents of that Kingdom, have been passed by without Notice. Neither the general Situation of our Colonies, nor that particular Distress which forced the Inhabitants of Boston to take up Arms in their Defence, have been thought worthy of a Moment's Consideration. In the Repeal of those Acts which were most offensive to America, the Parliament have done every Thing but remove the Offence. They have relinquished the Revenue, but judiciously taken Care to preserve the Contention. It is not pretended that the Continuance of the Tea Duty is to produce any direct Benefit whatsoever to the Mother Country. What is it then, but an odious, unprofitable Exertion of a speculative Right, and fixing a Badge of Slavery upon the Americans, without Service to their Masters? But it has pleased God to give us a Ministry and a Parliament, who are neither to be persuaded by Argument, nor instructed by Experience.

Lord North, I presume, will not claim an extraordinary Merit from any Thing he has done this Year in the Improvement or Application of the Revenue. A great Operation, directed to an important Object, though it should fail of Success, marks the Genius, and elevates the Character of a Minister. A poor contracted Understanding deals in little Schemes, which dishonour him if they fail, and do him no Credit when they succeed. Lord North had fortunately the Means in his Possession of reducing all the Four per Cents at once. The Failure of his first Enterprize in Finance is not half so disgraceful to his Reputation as a Minister, as the Enterprize itself is injurious to the Publick. Instead of striking One decisive Blow, which would have cleared the Market at once, upon Terms proportioned to the Price of the Four per Cents Six Weeks ago, he has tampered with a pitiful Portion of a Commodity, which ought never to have been touched but in gross—he has given Notice to the Holders of that Stock, of a Design formed by Government, to prevail upon them to surrender it by Degrees; consequently has warned them to hold up and enhance the Price—so that the Plan of reducing the Four per Cents must either be dropped entirely, or continued with an increasing Disadvantage to the Publick. The Minister's Sagacity has served to raise the Value of the Thing he means to

purchase, and to sink that of the Three per Cents, which is his Purpose to sell. In Effect, he has contrived to make it the Interest of the Proprietor of Four per Cents to sell out, and buy Three per Cents in the Market, rather than subscribe his Stock upon any Terms that can possibly be offered by Government.

The State of the Nation leads us naturally to consider the Situation of the King. The Prorogation of a Parliament has the Effect of a temporary Dissolution. The Oidium of Measures adopted by the collective Body sits lightly upon the separate Members who composed it. They retire into Summer Quarters, and rest from the disgraceful Labours of the Campaign. But as for the Sovereign, *it is not so with him.* He has a permanent Existence in this Country. He cannot withdraw himself from the Complaints, the Discontents, the Reproaches of his Subjects. They pursue him to his Retirement, and invade his domestic Happiness, when no Address can be obtained from an obsequious Parliament to encourage or console him. In other Times, the Interest of the King and People of England was, as it ought to be, intirely the same. A new System has not only been adopted in Fact, but professed upon Principle. Ministers are no longer the publick Servants of the State, but the private Domesticks of the Sovereign. One particular Class of Men are permitted to call themselves the King's Friends; as if the Body of the People were the King's Enemies; or as if his Majesty looked for a Resource or Consolation in the Attachment of a few Favourites, against the general Contempt and Detestation of his Subjects. Edward and Richard the Second made the same Distinction between the collective Body of the People, and a contemptible Party who surrounded the Throne. The Event of their mistaken Conduct might have been a Warning to their Successors. Yet the Errors of those Princes were not without Excuse. They had as many false Friends as our present most gracious Sovereign, and infinitely greater Temptations to seduce them. They were neither sober, religious, nor demure. Intoxicated with Pleasure, they wasted their Inheritance in Pursuit of it. Their Lives were like a rapid Torrent, brilliant in Prospect, though useless or dangerous in its Course. In the dull, unanimated Existence of other Princes, we see nothing but a sickly, stagnant Water, which taints the Atmosphere without fertilizing the Soil. The Morality of a King is not to be measured by vulgar Rules. His Situation is singular. There are Faults which do him Honour, and Virtues that disgrace him. A faultless infid Equality in his Character is neither capable of Vice nor Virtue in the Extreme; but it secures his Submission to those Persons, whom he has been accustomed to respect, and makes him a dangerous Instrument of *their* Ambition. Secluded from the World, attached from his Infancy to One Set of Persons, and One Set of Ideas, he can neither open his Heart to new Connexions, nor his Mind to better Information. A Character of this Sort is the Soil fittest to produce that obstinate Bigotry in Politics and Religion, which begins with a meritorious Sacrifice of the Understanding, and finally conducts the Monarch and the Martyr to the Block.

At any other Period, I doubt not, the scandalous Disorders which have been introduced into the Government of all the Dependencies of the Empire, would have roused and engaged the Attention of the Publick. The odious Abuse and Prostitution of the Prerogative at home—the unconstitutional Employment of the Military—the arbitrary Fines and Commitments by the House of Lords and Court of King's Bench—the Mercy of a chaste and pious Prince extended cheerfully to a wilful Murderer, because that Murderer is the Brother of a common Prostitute, would, I think, at any other Time, have excited universal Indignation. But the daring Attack upon the Constitution in the Middlesex Election, makes us callous and indifferent to inferior Grievances. No Man regards an Eruption upon the Surface, when the noble Parts are invaded, and he feels a Mortification approaching to his Heart. The free Election of our Representatives in Parliament comprehends, because it is the Source and Security of, every Right and Privilege of the English Nation. The Ministry have realized the compendious Ideas of Caligula. They know that the Liberty, the Laws, and Property of an Englishman, have in truth but One Neck, and that to violate the Freedom of Election strikes deeply at them all.

JUNIUS.

June 9. Messengers, we hear, are continually passing and repassing from this Kingdom to Ireland; but the Business has not yet transpired.

We hear that a certain great Man, lately arrived from abroad, has been applied to, but refused to take any Share in the secret Management of Affairs.

On the other Hand a Correspondent says, "That it being well known, that our present offensive Ministers are no more than Puppets, who move only as the Wires are pulled behind the Curtain, and that a certain old Lady has long directed their every Motion; that they may not therefore be at a Loss how to act on any Emergency in her Absence, it is said *Volpone*, the notorious publick Defaulter, is appointed her Locum Tenens."

It is reported upon good Authority, that no less than 50,000*l.* capital Stock was sold out of our Funds during the Course of last Week, in order to be vested in proper Hands, to be remitted occasionally for the Use of a certain great Lady; which, it is said, was the Occasion of the sudden Fall observed in the Stocks, and not the News of the Capture of Port Egmont, as was then reported. Other Accounts make the Sum much larger, and that all the Money received from a certain Quarter was, during that short Period, properly and securely negotiated.

June 12. The Duke of Grafton and Lord North have certainly differed very much within these few Days about disposing of a Place in the Custom-house.

Lord Chatham has within these few Days had a very pressing Invitation sent him by a very great Personage, by which it is imagined some extraordinary Measures are in Agitation.

The Thoughts of the intelligent are now upon an approaching War; and we are assured the commencing Hostilities with a neighbouring Power has been seriously debated in the Privy Council.

It is now said that Lord Mansfield is the principal Adviser of a great Personage.

The Ministry assert there is no Cause for the Report of an approaching War with a certain Power.

Letters from Genoa and Leghorn mention, that the Merchants from North America have established some valuable Connexions in most of the trading Ports in the Mediterranean, and that their Ships, sent thither for Sale, are eagerly bought up by the Italian States.

Lord R—d, it is now believed, will be obliged soon to resign, as fresh Cause of Discontent is every Day given, and all kind of Atonement refused for those he before complained of.

We hear that Lord Egmont has now waved his Claim to the highest Post in a neighbouring Kingdom, which was some Time ago promised him, for something of equal Profit and Importance at home.

Lord Temple, who some Time ago, bought up a Mortgage upon Mr. Wilkes's Estate, has, since that Gentleman's Enlargement, made a present of it to him, by which Means his Income is now not less than 1200*l.* per Annum.

The Province of Maryland is possessed of 36,000*l.* British Bank Stock, besides the Interest of divers large Sums of Money issued out of the Provincial Loan-Office, and is subject to no Debt. When will England be able to boast of such splendid national Circumstances?

It is whispered that the Citizens of London will, *ex more antiquo*, move in their next Court of Livery in common Hall assembled, to have a Commission of 25 Barons of the Realm, nominated and appointed, in order to have the third and last Remonstrance presented to the Throne with Effect, in the same Manner as was practised in the Reign of King John, and that the Lord Mayor of London will, *ex officio*, be One of the Twenty-five Barons.

June 14. An Evening Paper says, that as soon as her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales arrived at Calais, she received a very polite and pressing Invitation from his most Christian Majesty, to honour him with a Visit at Versailles; this Message was delivered by a French Nobleman of high Rank, who had been sent to Calais for that Purpose by the King; but her Highness politely declined accepting the Invitation.

We hear that some of the present Ministry have requested the Assistance of the Earl of Chatham.

It has been resolved by the Privy Council to put the British Nation on so formidable a Footing, as will intimidate our Neighbours from offering any future Insults to the British Nation.

A Correspondent acquaints us, that the Revolt of Persia, Egypt, and the Montenegrins, from the Turkish Yoke, with the Disaffection of the Greek Cities, and the Invasion of the Russians, are so many Difficulties to the Porte, that notwithstanding their late Glimpse of Success on the Morea, they are still very unsettled in their Councils, and apprehensive of the Dissolution of their Empire.

June 16. His Excellency General Paoli continues to receive, almost by every Mail, fresh Dispatches from Italy and Corsica; from which it is conjectured somewhat of Importance is in Agitation.

We hear that, in consequence of the daily Accounts which arrive of the Obstinacy of the Americans, it has been resolved, by a great Majority in Council, to pursue the *most active Measures* against them to reduce them to their former Obedience.

It is confidently asserted, that his Prussian Majesty has marched 20,000 more of his best Troops to the Assistance of the Russians.

We hear there is no Foundation for the Report of a Treaty between the Ministry and the Earl of Chatham and Lord Camden.

We hear that no one has yet accepted the Government of a neighbouring Kingdom, though it has been offered to several Noblemen; therefore it is expected the present Lord Lieutenant will continue some Time longer.

It is whispered at the Court End of the Town, that the present State of our Commerce with Portugal, the Armaments of the House of Bourbon, and the Part Britain is likely to take in the Troubles between a Northern and an Eastern Empire, will require the Two Houses of Parliament to make a much shorter Recess than was at first proposed.

It is likewise said, that it will then be proposed to have some very spirited Measures adopted for humbling the Insolence of our Neighbours, which their late Insults upon the Honour of Great Britain seem to require.

Also, that his most faithful Majesty will be called upon in a more peremptory Manner than has hitherto been done, to adhere to the Treaties subsisting between the Two Nations, some of which have been lately grossly infringed, to the very great Prejudice of our Trade with that Kingdom.

The Surry Remonstrance was received with the greatest Marks of Contempt and Indignation.

June 18. To-morrow a Council is to be held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on the Subject, it is said, of some important Intelligence lately received from America.

The Gentlemen who presented the Surry Remonstrance complain of an ungracious Reception. It was delivered to the King after the Levee was over, who gave it to the Lord in waiting. Mr. Onslow was at the Levee, and the King conversed with him a considerable Time with great Affability.

By Letters from Lisbon we learn, that his Portuguese Majesty has ordered the Duty on Leaf Tobacco from America to be taken off; an Exemption which occasions some Speculation, as at the Time that every possible Obstruction is thrown in the Way of the British Commerce, the greatest Encouragement is given to that of the refractory Colonies.

June 20. A certain Alderman has declared, if he is elected Mayor, he will, as near as possible, pursue the Steps of his predecessor.

TO THE PRINTER.

AS I make it a Matter of Conscience to do Justice to Merit, to the utmost of my Abilities, in whatever Walk of Life I chance to discover it; I shall take the Liberty of publishing, through the Channel of your paper, the Observations which the Representation at the Theatre, on Thursday Night, drew from me.

I shall not, at present, expatiate on the Merits of the whole Performance, but confine myself principally to one Object. The Actors are, indubitably, intitled to a very considerable Portion of Praise. But, by your Leave, Gentlemen (to speak in the Language of Hamlet), *Here's Metal more attractive.* On finding that the Part of Imogen was to be played by Miss Hallam, I instantly formed to myself, from my Predilection for her, the most sanguine Hope of Entertainment. But how was I ravished on Experiment! She exceeded my utmost Idea. Such Delicacy of Manner! Such classical Strictness of Expression! The Musick of her Tongue! The *Vox liquida*, how melting! Notwithstanding the Injuries it received from the horrid *Raggedness* of the Roof, and the untoward Construction of the whole House; I thought I heard once more the warbling of *Cerber* in my Ear. How true and thorough her Knowledge of the Character she personated! Her whole *Form* and *Dispositions* how happily convertible, and universally adapted to the *Variety* of her Part.

A Friend of mine, who was present, was so deeply impressed by the bewitching *Grace* and *Tenderness* with which the Actress filled the whole Character, that, immediately on going Home, he threw out *swarm* from the Heart, as well as *Brain*, the Verses which I inclose you.

The House, however, was thin, I suppose for want of a sufficient Acquaintance with the *general*, as well as *particular* Merits of the Performers. The characteristic Propriety of Mrs. Douglass cannot but be too striking to pass unnoticed. The fine Genius of that young *Creature* Miss Storer unquestionably affords the most pleasing Prospect of an accomplished Actress. The discerning Part of an Audience must cheerfully pay the Tribute of Applause due to the solid Sense which is conspicuous in Mrs. Harman, as well as to her Peripateticity and Strength of Memory.

The Sums lavished on a late Set, whose Merits were not of the transcendent Kind, in whatever Point of Light they are viewed, are still fresh in our Memories. And should these, their Successors, whose Department, Dacency, and an unremitting *Study to please*, have ever confessedly marked, meet with Discountenance, methinks such a Conduct would not reflect the highest Honour either on our *Taste* or *Spirit*.

The Merit of Mr. Douglass's Company is, notoriously, in the Opinion of every Man of Sense in America, whose Opportunities give him a Title to judge—*take them for all in all*—superior to that of any Company in England, except those of the Metropolis. The Dresses are remarkably elegant; the Dispatch of the Business of the Theatre uncommonly quick; and the Stillness and good Order preserved behind the Scenes, are Proof of the greatest Attention and Respect paid to the Audience. Y. Z.

TO MISS HALLAM.

HAIL, wond'rous Maid! I, gratefully hail
Thy *fringe* dramatic Power:
To thee I owe, that *Shakespeare's* Tale
Has charm'd my Ears once more.

'Twas his to paint, with Touch refin'd,
Beyond the Rules of Art,
Each varying Passion of the Mind,
And probe the human Heart.

'Tis thine, with kindred Reach of Thought
And magic Pow'r, to please;
What he, *sweet Child of Fancy*, wrote
To act with Grace and Ease.

Great Bard of Nature! hard the Part
Thy forcible Scenes to play;
And few, like HALLAM, have the Art
To catch thy glowing Lay!

Say! Does she plead, as though she felt
The tender Tale of Woe?
Our Eyes, *albeit unwept* is melt,
When Tears of Pity flow.

Or, does the charm the jocund Hours
With Strokes of comic Wit?
See, *Laughter bolts his Sides*, and pours
Full Iss round the Pit.

She speaks!—*What Election flows!*
Ah! softer far her Strains
Than Fleeces of descending Snows,
Or gentlest vernal Rains.

Do solemn Measures slowly move?
Her Looks inform the Strings:
Do *Lydian* Airs invite to Love?
We feel it as the Sings.

Around her, see the Graces play,
See *Venus' wanton Doves*;
And, in her Eye's pellucid Ray,
See little laughing Loves.

Ye Gods! 'tis *Cytherea's* Face;
'Tis *Diana's* faultless Form;
But her's alone the nameless Grace
That ev'ry Heart can charm.

When laid along thy *grassy Tomb*,
What Pencil, say, can paint
Th' *unfaded*, but expressive Gloom
Of Thee, fair, sleeping Saint!

Or thine, or none, self-tutor'd PALE!
Oh! then, indulgent, hear
Thy Bard's Request, and let him kneel
A weeping Hermit there!

ADVERTISEMENT.

MERCHAND of London writes to his Correspondent here, to contract for the Building of a Ship in this Province for him, provided he, the said Merchant of London, could be allowed the Liberty of importing the Cordage such a Vessel may require, else not to think of it. It is queried if not worthy the Consideration of the Publick to allow the Importation of so necessary an Article towards fitting out of Vessels built for the Use of the Inhabitants of this Province, or ordered to be built for foreign Merchants, as there is so much Labour employed, and rough Materials worked up in the Ship-building Business.

August 1, 1770.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of acquainting his Friends and the Publick, that he has now for Sale, at Mr. James Harris's Store, the Third House above the Market-House in Baltimore-Town, all Sorts of manufactured Tobacco of the best Quality, both for Chew and Smoak; Country made Snuff of many Kinds, equal to any manufactured on this Continent, viz. Plain Scotch, high Toast, Rappee and Spanish.

As he purposes to keep a constant Supply of those Articles, both at Bladenburg (where the Manufactory is still carried on) and at Baltimore, he requests all those who will favour him with their Custom, either in the wholesale or retail Way, that they will direct their Orders to Mr. James Harris, Merchant in Baltimore, and those who are most convenient to Bladenburg, to Mr. Joseph Birch, who has the Direction of the Manufactory.

He will sell by private Contract, Two well improved Lots in George-Town, Frederick County (15) **RICHARD THOMPSON.** N. B. Five Shillings per Dozen ready Money, for Snuff-Bottles, both at Bladenburg and Baltimore.

August 29, 1770.

On Wednesday the 21st of November next will be sold at publick Auction, in Lots, or the whole together, as may best suit the Purchaser,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, in Westmoreland County, containing 878 Acres, by a late Survey, lying on Macdodock River, where the greatest Quantity of the finest Fish and Oysters may be got with Conveniency; and for a Gentleman engaged in the West-India Trade, no Place on Patowmack can answer his Purpose better. The Navigation is sufficient for a Vessel of any Burthen to go up into One of the least Harbours on Patowmack River. The Landings deep, and the Neighbourhood round produces considerable Quantities of Indian Corn and Wheat. There are both Apple and Peach Orchards on the Land, with good Springs, and convenient to Church, Court-House, and several good Mills. For the Planter or Farmer it is equally valuable; the Land being sufficiently timbered, with several good Plantation Houses, and through the whole well adapted for Tobacco, Corn, and Wheat, and at all Times a ready and advantageous Sale for each Commodity.

Any Person that inclines to buy before the Day of Sale, may know the Terms by applying to me in Frederick County, or to Mr. John Augustine Washington, in Westmoreland County, living near the Land. **SAMUEL WASHINGTON.**

August 27, 1770.

THE Subscriber has undertaken the burning of Lime, at Doctor Hollyday's Kiln; any Person that wants a Quantity may be supplied at the Kiln, at Five-pence per Bushel, or upon Notice being given, he will deliver it at any Landing on Patuxent River at Eight-pence.

(3w)

THOMAS SMITH.

Annapolis, September 2, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 12th of last Month, an indentured Servant Man, named MANFIELD LEWIS GWYNN, who professes to be either a Carpenter, Painter, or Cabinet-maker by Trade, he is about 24 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, smooth faced, with short black curled Hair, has a Scar under One of his Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a blue Cloth Coat, with yellow Buttons, a Pair light coloured Cloth Breeches, a brown great Coat, a light coloured Pair of rib'd Worsted Stockings, red striped Linen Waistcoat, his Shirt is marked in the Bosom with the initial Letters of his Name, viz. M. G. He went over the Bay in a Canoe, in Company with 2 other Servants, who were Runaways, but are since taken, and confessed they left the said Manfield Lewis Gwynn sick, near Queens-Town.

Whoever will secure said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, may receive Three Pounds Reward, if taken in the Province, or Five Pounds if taken out of it, paid by

EDMOND MAW.

Calvert County, August 29, 1770.

THE Subscriber being in the Custody of the Sheriff of this County for Debt, and not having Effects sufficient to satisfy his Creditors, gives this publick Notice, that he intends to petition the next General Assembly of this Province, to pass an Act for the Release of his Body.

ROBERT SPICKERNELL.

Frederick County, Aug. 27, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on Rock-Creek, George-Town, a Mulatto Wench, about Eighteen Years of Age; she is very stout, with remarkable large Breasts and Feet: Her Apparel is a Callico Jacket without Cuffs, and a Callico Petticoat, the fore Part Patch-Work, with several Sorts, an old Ofenbrigg ditto, One old Crocus ditto, and a white Apron, with One Breadth and a Half in it: She carried off with her, One old white Shift. It is believed she will make for Annapolis, as she ran away last Year, got up there, and then got over to the Eastern Shore; her Name is BECK, but it is likely she will change it, as she did when she went off before: She had a Brass Ring upon One of her Fingers, but uncertain which.

Whoever takes up said Wench, and brings her home, shall have Five Dollars Reward, including what the Law allows, paid by

(w2)

GEORGE BEALL, junior.

August 25, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Charles County, near Pannuty Warehouse, on Tuesday the 14th Instant, a Negro Man, named George, just imported in the Snow Providence, Capt. Davis from Africa: He is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has a Scar on the right Side of his Head, the Inside of his Hands and the Soles of his Feet are remarkably speckled: Had on, when he went away, an old blue great Coat, a brown Roll Shirt and Trousers.

Whoever takes up, and secures the said Negro, so that I may get him again, shall have a Reward of Thirty Shillings Currency, including what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(w2)

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at ANNAPOLIS, September 3, 1770.

- A. The Rev. Bennet Allen, Joseph Anderson, Annapolis. Henry Allen, Cecil County.
- B. Richard Button, Annapolis. Thomas Butler, Queen Anne's County.
- C. Thomas Edward Clark, Samuel Chase, Bennet Chew, John Campbell, John Carter, John Christie, Tailor, Annapolis. Margaret Corbett, Queen Anne's County. Joseph Craio, Newtown. Nancy Cade, Calvert County. Joseph Cowman, West River. Robert Caddel, Talbot County. Robert Curry, Chester Town. Thomas Clarke, Patuxent. The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Colvert, Baron in Maryland or elsewhere.
- D. Denny Dwyer, John Dennis, Annapolis. John Davies, Queen Anne's County.
- E. Simon Eddins, Anne Arundel County.
- F. Gabriel Fereon, Choptank River.
- G. William Graham, Porters Landing. Cornelius Garretton, Anne Catharine Green, John Giffing, Annapolis. John Goldborough, Dorchester County.
- H. William Harris, Calvert County. Sarah Hewit, West River. Thomas Brook Hodgkin, Hugh Hanlan, Richard Hall, James Hamilton, John Henry, Annapolis. John Hopkins, Head of Severn. Benjamin Hull, Cecil County. John Hanson, jun. Merchant.
- J. William Johnson, Servant, at the Head of River Severn. John Johnson, Talbot Court House.
- K. Benjamin King, on board of Capt. Lewis.
- L. Thomas Lee, Queen Anne's County. Miss Littlejohn, St. Mary's.
- M. Nich. Maccubbin, Rich. Maccubbin, Rachel Meroney, Mr. Middleton, Annapolis. John Mather, Merch. near Deepwater Point. Dugald M. Dugald, on board Capt. Lewis. James Murray, Choptank River. Anne Murray, Chester Town.
- P. Thomas Pryce, Annapolis. The Printers of the Maryland Gazette. Thomas Philpot, South River. Cap. Jonathan Punderfon, Choptank.
- R. John Robin, at James Hutchings's. John Row-Hus, Annapolis. Thomas Ringold, Chester Town.
- S. Joseph Stevens, at John Heffellus's. Sarah Skimming, Nicholas Sellers, Mary Sharpe, Annapolis. Capt. Thomas Smith, South River. Elizabeth Sanders, Herring Bay. The Speaker of the House of Delegates, Maryland.
- T. Dr. Richard Tootle, Annapolis.
- W. Eliz. Whiddon, Annapolis. Theodore Wederfrant, Queen Anne's County. John Wilson, at Stephen Steward's. James White, Charles County. Samuel Waters, Patuxent. Joshua Warfield, Severn River.

Annapolis, August 1, 1770.

THE Commissioners for emitting Bills of Credit, hereby give Notice, that on Wednesday the 12th Day of September next, the Paper Currency Office will be opened, to let out, on Loan, the Sum of £ 15165 Sterling, in Bills of Exchange drawn at Thirty Days Sight, on the Trustees for this Province, in London, on the Terms and Conditions as mentioned in the Act of Assembly, entitled, *An Act for emitting Bills of Credit, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

Signed by Order,

JAMES BROOKS, Clk.

N. B. No Regard can be paid to any Applications, except such as are Personally made in the Office, on the Morning of the 12th of September.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of Mr. Samuel Middleton, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, legally proved, that they may be settled; and all those who are, any Ways indebted to the said Deceased's Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment, to

ANNE MIDDLETON, Execatrix.

N. B. I keep Tavern and Ferry-Boats, as usual, and shall be obliged to the Public for their Encouragement.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, a bright bay HORSE, Four Years old, and near Fifteen Hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, and a Snip in his left Nostril to his Mouth. Ten Shillings Reward will be given, if brought to

JOHN CLAPHAM.

Chesler-Town, August 25, 1770.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. John Wallace, deceased, are hereby desired to discharge the same without Delay, and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to make them known to

(3w)

JOHN BOLTON.

JAMES DICK and STEWART, Have just imported from London, in the Ship Betty, Captain James Buchanan, and have for Sale at reasonable Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at their Stores in Annapolis and London-Town,

A LARGE Assortment of GOODS, agreeable to the Association, consisting of coarse Woollens of all Sorts, Irish Linens, Ofenbriggs, Rugs and Blankets, Match-Coat Blankets, Foreign Linens, Gunpowder, Shot and Lead, Sail-Cloth of all Numbers, Anchors from 12 Cwt. to 2 Cwt. Grapnels, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery, Oakum, Seine Twine, Grind-Stones, and Hand Mill Stones, Corks, Seine-Corks and Leads, Felt Hats, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c.

They have likewise for Sale, old Malaga Wine, by the Pipe, Hoghead, or Quarter Cask, coarse and fine Salt by the Bushel, Rice, and a few Boxes of Castile Soap, and barrel'd Pork.

All Sorts of Cordage made at Newington Rope-Walk: Where Orders will be complied with, with as much Expedition as possible.

To be sold at Publick Vendue, for ready Money, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Alexander Ferguson, late of London-Town, deceased, on Saturday the 22d Day of September next, on the Premises, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, the following Houses and Pieces of Ground, lying in the City of Annapolis, viz.

N^o. 1. **A** PIECE of Ground fronting on West-Street, about 40 Feet, and in depth 175 Feet.

N^o. 2. **A** Piece or Part of a Lot of Ground fronting on West-Street, about 80 Feet, running down for depth 175 Feet, and being 55 Feet broad at the lower End, whereon is situated a handsome new Brick House, 2 Stories high, 38 Feet in front, and 28 Feet wide, with 4 Rooms on the First Floor, and 3 on the Second, besides Garrets, with a Kitchen and Cellars underneath. There is a Kitchen contiguous, with a Brick Chimney and Cellars under the Kitchen, being 30 Feet by 20, also a very good Wooden Stable, 24 Feet by 16, and will hold 6 Horses.—All the Premises are in good Repair.

N^o. 3. **A** Piece of Ground fronting 41 Feet on North-West-Street, and 163½ Feet in depth, being only 28½ Feet in breadth at the lower End; on this Piece of Ground, there is a House built of Wood, 16 Feet by 20, with a Brick Chimney and a shed thereto, 14 Feet by 16. The House is now in the Possession of Mr. Robert Reith, Bricklayer.

N^o. 4. **A** Piece of Ground adjoining to the above, fronting 42 Feet on North-West-Street, and about 100 Feet in depth, being 44½ Feet broad at the lower End.

The Premises will be shewn to any Person inclinable to purchase, by Mr. ALLAN QUINN, with whom I have lodged a Plat of all the Pieces of Ground.

ANTHONY STEWART, Executor.

N. B. I have to dispose of the Times of Two Servant Men, Stay-makers by Trade, who have upwards of Three Years to serve, and the Time of a Servant Woman, who has upwards of Six Years to serve. Who if not sold before the abovementioned Day of Sale, will then be exposed to Publick Vendue.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Plummer, living near Elk-Ride Landing, in Anne Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a small brown Horse, 12 Hands high, about 10 Years old, branded on the near Buttock thus R L with a Bell on him.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

THERE is at the Plantation of Henry Leatherman, near Arnold's Mill, taken up as a Stray, a bay Mare, about 12 Hands and an Half high, and Eleven Years old, branded on the near Shoulder thus B has a Blaze down her Face, and a Snip Nose, also a small Lump under the right Ear.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

THERE is at the Plantation of Lewis Duwall, in Prince-George's County, near Sweeney's Iron-Works, taken up as a Stray, a forrel Gelding, about Fourteen Hands and an Half high, has a Star in his Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock thus P.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

Virginia, August 13, 1770.

S L A V E S.
To be sold, for ready Money, to the highest Bidder, on Monday the 17th of September, at Alexandria, being Fairfax Court Day,

SEVENTEEN valuable SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; among the Number are Three valuable Forgemens, a Sawyer, a Collier, a Blacksmith, a Carpenter, a Miller and Baker. There will be sold, at the same Time and Place, a Tract of Land, lying on Primm's Run, near the Falls of Patowmack, containing about Four Hundred Acres, settled with Four Tenements, Two of which are well improved with Buildings. There is also a good deal of Meadow Ground on the Run, which binds on the same for Two Miles, well watered and timbered. The above Slaves, and Land, are Part of the Estate of John Ballandine, and sold to satisfy a Debt due to the Subscriber.

(w3) HECTOR ROSS.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

On THURSDAY, September 27.

PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, given by the JOCKEY-CLUB, free only for Horses, Mares, or Geldings, belonging to the Members thereof, annual Subscribers of Four Guineas each, or for Horses, Mares, or Geldings, belonging to Members of any JOCKEY-CLUB in the neighbouring Provinces, where the same Plate and Indulgence are allowed; 4 Years old to carry 7 Stone, 5 Years old 7 Stone 10 Pounds, 6 Years old 8 Stone 7 Pounds, aged 9 Stone. Heats 4 Miles each.

On FRIDAY, September 28.

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, Heats 4 Miles each; 4 Years old to carry 8 Stone, 5 Years old 8 Stone 7 Pounds, 6 Years old 9 Stone, aged 9 Stone 8 Pounds, Bridle and Saddle included. Subscribers of 2 Pounds or upwards, to pay 40 Shillings Entrance, Non-Subscribers 4 Pounds.

On SATURDAY, 29.

A Purse of Fifty Pounds, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never won a Purse of above Fifteen Pounds Value: 4 Years old to carry 7 Stone, 5 Years old 7 Stone 10 Pounds, 6 Years 8 Stone 7 Pounds, and aged 9 Stone; Saddle and Bridle included: Heats 4 Miles each. The Entrance the same as the preceding Day.—If the Weather should be bad on the Day appointed, the Judges may put it off 'til the next fair Day.—To start each Day at 12 o'Clock precisely.—Horses to be entered at the Coffee-House on Tuesday the 25th, between the Hours of 10 and 12 o'Clock, A. M. and 7 and 9, P. M.—There will be Assemblies as usual.

St. Mary's County, July 30, 1770.

To be sold at Public Auction, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of James Nivison, of Charles County, deceased, on Tuesday the Fourth of September next, on the Premises, for Sterling or Current Money.

TRACT of Land called Poverty, containing Eighty-two Acres and One Third of an Acre, lying in Charles County, near Gilbert's Swamp. There is about Thirty Acres of cleared Land, on which there is a Dwelling-House; and on the Swamp Part there is plenty of good Timber; it is in Sight of a Water-Mill, and not more than Six Miles from a Warehouse. There will be a good Title made to the Purchaser.

(5w) JOHN LLEWELIN, Executor.

August 7, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in Baltimore-Town, on the 8th Instant, an indentured Servant Man, named HUGH GERMAN, by Trade a Tailor, about 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet high, of a dark Complexion, and dark Hair, tied behind, but it is supposed he will cut it off and get a Wig; he chews, smokes, takes Snuff, and loves Liquor very well: He took with him a green Coat, a light blue ditto, a black ditto, and a brown Cloth ditto, with Two brown Waistcoats, and a white Holland ditto, Twice stitched round the Edges, a Pair of Nankeen Breeches, a Pair of black Serge ditto, and a Pair of light mixt Cloth Breeches. Two white Holland Shirts, and Two coarse Linen ditto, One Pair of white Stockings, One Pair of coarse brown ditto, and One Pair of blue and white ditto, good Shoes, and Buckles plated with Silver. It is supposed he went away with one Ullas, a Dutchman, a Tailor, who lately came from London; he had on a brown Wig; his Cloaths are uncertain, as he has different Changes, and speaks very bad English. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him in any Jail, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

HUGH FRASER.

THE Creditors of Mr. John Harrison, of Prince-George's County, Merchant, who have agreed to accept of their Proportions of his Effects, conveyed in Trust to the Subscribers, in full Satisfaction of their Claims against the said John Harrison, are desired to meet at Nottingham-Town, in Prince-George's County aforesaid, on Saturday the First Day of September next, to receive a Dividend of the Monies in the Hands of the Trustees, agreeable to the Deed of Trust.

C. GRAHAME,
JOSEPH SIM,
DAVID CRAUFURD.

Cecil County, August 6, 1770.

COMMITTED to my Custody, as a Runaway, Henry Kennedy, who says he came from Sommer-set County, in Maryland; he is about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, and well made; he has with him some Check Shirts and Trousers. The Owner is desired to come and pay Charges, and take him away.

(tf) RICHARD THOMAS, Sheriff.
N. B. He came away in a Schooner belonging to Edward Parker.

June 14, 1770.

THE Subscriber, together with sundry other Persons, claiming under the Will of Madam Elizabeth Courfey, late of Wye River, in Queen Anne's County, deceased, preferred a Petition to the Assembly, at the last Session, for Leave to bring in a Bill, for empowering them to sell all and every the Tracts of Land, devised by Colonel Vincent Lowe, formerly of Talbot County, deceased, to his Executors, to be sold, and then remaining unsold, by either the said Executors, or William Courfey and Elizabeth his Wife, who obtained an Act of Assembly for selling the same, or the said Elizabeth whilst she was sole; and the Remainder of the Produce, after Payment of the just Debts, if any there be, of the said Vincent, to apply to the Use and Behoof of the Petitioners. Which Petition was read, and referred to the Consideration of the next Session; of which all concerned are to take Notice.

(4w)

B. TILGHMAN.

Sent-Island, July 30, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's County, on the 19th of June last, a convict Servant Man, named GEORGE BOWLLS, born in the West of England, about 20 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, and has dark brown Hair: Had on, and took with him, a new Country Linen Shirt, an old ditto, and Trousers of the same, an old black and white striped Country Kersey Jacket, with Sleeves of another Sort, a Felt Hat, an old small Drab coloured great Coat, no Shoes or Stockings, has some very large Scars on one of his Legs, and stoops in his Walking. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, and if out of the Province, Three Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

(tf)

WILLIAM HORN.

July 23, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, the following Persons, viz.

ANDREW KEITH, about 30 Years old, and about 5 Feet 10 Inches high: Had on, and took with him, a blue close bodied Coat and Jacket, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a Pair of Trousers of Rolls, and several Irish Linen Shirts.

DANIEL MACDONALD, a young Lad, about 18 Years old: Had on, when he went away, an old Cotton Coat, Osnabrig Shirt and Trousers of Rolls.

BELL RILEY, supposed to be in Company with the above Servant Men: Had on, when he went away, a green short Gown, Country Cloth Petticoat, and blue Cardinal. Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them home, shall receive Three Pounds Reward for each, paid by

JOHN LACLAND,
ALLEN BOWIE, Jun.

N. B. Several Servants in the Neighbourhood went off at the same Time, and are supposed to be all together.

THE Subscriber having set up a CUTLER, who can make all Sorts of Cutlery Ware, as also can grind and polish, this is to give Notice to Persons who have any Thing to be done in that Way, to leave their Orders with Mr. Nathaniel Adams, in Annapolis, and depend on having their Work done in the neatest Manner, and sent back with the quickest Dispatch, by

Their humble Servant,
R. GRESHAM.

Mk.	No.	Gr.	Ta.	N. Wareho.	To whom payable.
M S	327	948	105	843	Major Sawary,
R B	120	1197	123	1074	Richard Brown,
M S	329	1043	109	934	Major Sawary,
I N	206	1071	115	956	James Neale,
R B	82	1123	133	990	Richard Brown,
I B	458	1092	105	987	John Brook.
I S	239	1190	94	1096	John Shaw,
I M	207	1087	99	988	Isaac Mouy,
C D	209	1134	95	1029	Gerard Dutton,
B S	152	1041	96	945	Barten Smoot,
W S	241	962	106	856	Walter Serogin,
I A	181	1096	89	1007	John Andrews.

S B	331	942	120	822	Samuel Burroughs,
B S	166	1039	109	930	Benjamin Smith,
M B	139	999	109	890	Mervet Barber,
I B	454	1042	116	926	James Burroughs,
E B	62	1204	105	1099	Edward Barber,
I L	79	1064	103	961	James Laimore,
WH	473	992	101	891	William Hamilton,
T D	503	1069	119	950	Thomas Dent.

Leonard Benjamin Bradburn.

A certain WILLIAM MERCER, a Jobber on board a Flat laying at Piles's Warehouse, ran off from the said Flat, about the 30th of July, and robbed the Skipper of what Cash he had to pay for Inspection, and also of the sundry Crop-Notes, at the Warehouses, as above. All the Notes are indorsed, and in the Inside the Shipping Number; and Mark WC joined in one: He is short well set Fellow, brown Hair, Pock-marked, and born in, or near Liverpool; he had on a blue Pea Jacket, a green under ditto, Nankeen Breeches, a Band bound with black, and a Band and Silver Buckle. Whoever apprehends the said Villain, shall be entitled to a Reward of Six Dollars, paid by

ALEXANDRIA, Aug.
15, 1770.

JAMES KIRK.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, a large and universal Assortment of the very best Quality, just arrived from London, and to be sold, at a moderate Advance, by

JOHN B O Y D,

At his Medicinal-STORE, in BALTIMORE-TOWN: ALSO, Hill's, Ward's, and Patent Medicines, all genuine.—Shop Furniture, and Surgeons Instruments.—Excellent Lunca and Florence Salad-Oil.—Raisins, Currants, Spices, Court-Plaster, &c. &c.—As there are many Orders now on Hand, which were received some Time ago; but, on Account of a Disappointment in the last Fall's Importation, have not as yet been fully executed, he begs that the Gentlemen who favoured him with these Orders, will advise him, whether they choose to have them now completed. It is expected that all his good Customers, who are indebted above One Year, will pay off their Balances as soon as possible.

T O B E S O L D,

TWO well improved Lots in George-Town Frederick County: Likewise Two half Lots, one of which is improved, the other a Water Lot. For Terms and Title apply to Thad. Beall or John Orr in George-Town. (tf)

Annapolis, June 21, 1770.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that on Wednesday Night, the 20th Instant, the House of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; of this City, was broke open, and robbed of sundry Goods and Chattels, viz. An old fashioned Three Pint Silver Tankard; a Quart Silver chased Coffee-Pot, with a Mermaid engraved on it; a Dozen new fashioned Silver Table Spoons, a Mermaid engraved on each; Half a Dozen old plain Table Spoons; Ten Silver Tea Spoons, the Bowl scalloped, a Leaf on the Handle, and a Mermaid engraved on it; several Pair of Sheets; sundry Table-Cloths, Napkins, and other Linen, marked

DI, by some Person, or Persons, unknown, to the great Damage of him the said Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer. His Excellency, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Persons who committed the said Robbery, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon to any one of them (the Principal only excepted) who shall discover his, or her Accomplices, or Accomplices, in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Signed by Order, U. SCOTT, Cl. Council.
And as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber doth promise a Reward of Twenty Pounds, to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person, or Persons, concerned in the above-mentioned Robbery, so that he, she, or they, may be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

DANIEL of ST. THOMAS JENIFER.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.